

CHINDA RECEIVES REPLY TO PROTEST MADE BY JAPANESE

HE IMMEDIATELY
SENDS IT TO TOKYO

Action Taken by Washington as
Soon as It Is Advised That
Governor Johnson Has Signed
California's Antialien Land
Bill—Great Secrecy
Observed.

Washington, May 19.—Secretary Bryan late to-day handed Ambassador Chinda the reply of the United States government to the Japanese protest against the California alien land legislation. The ambassador immediately telegraphed to Tokyo. No intimation as to the nature of the reply was given out.

Upon learning through press dispatches that Governor Johnson had signed the Webb land act, Secretary Bryan telegraphed Viscount Chinda and invited him to come to the State Department to receive the reply which he had been anxiously awaiting since the presentation of his own note May 8.

ed the answer had been delivered to the secretary of the embassy conferred earnestly for an hour regarding the general aspect of the problem. He gave the opinions expressed by the Japanese government as tentative. The Japanese ambassador felt that he must be guided entirely by the directions of the Foreign Office, and he could only surmise what might be the attitude of the officials at home. Meanwhile, it was understood that both the Japanese and the American governments would be withheld from any action for the present, at least, on the ground that it would be injudicious to suggest any definite positions at issue in a heated discussion in the press, and at possible mass-meetings. The negotiations between the two governments were expected to be regular fashion, without further reference to what takes place in California. The Chinese dispatched the State Department's reply to the Japanese and it was assumed that several days may elapse before the next step is taken.

In view of the understanding between the two governments regarding withholding of the correspondence from publicity, none of the officials at the War Relocation Authority or the Japanese embassy could be expected to indicate the nature of the Japanese objections or of Secretary Bryan's reply. From other sources, however, it was gathered that the Japanese alleged technical violations of the espionage laws of 1911 by the California law, these relate to minor provisions, such as prohibiting Japanese from inheriting property and the like. The real weight of objection is against the spirit of the whole legislation, which is regarded as distinctly discriminatory against the Japanese. The spirit of the convention, as well as the general principles of international law, are regarded by Japan as outraged by this action. The fact that the United States has entered into relations with Japan is considered as an admission

Question of International Law.

In his answer, Secretary Bryan is understood to have recounted at length the efforts made by the administration to guard against an infringement of the treaty rights of the Japanese. Officials here believe that this substantially has been accomplished, and that at any rate the Japanese government takes a contrary view, it is not an easy matter for it to test the matter in American courts.

This is pointed out to seem to remove the basis from the treaty construction question, if the State Department view is correct, to the broad field of international law.

It is realized here that the Japanese government is not much concerned about the exclusion of war subjects from America, for they are much needed in Manchuria, Corea and Formosa. Underlying the whole objection, it is said, is the intense national pride of the Japanese, which has been touched by the quick by the general development of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast.

Official circles realize that the nego-

RAMMED BY TORPEDO

Hope Island. The crew massed in the bow out of reach of the water, while the wireless operator notified the torpedo station. Soon the fleet from the torpedo station ranged alongside the Vesuvius. Naval tugs and other craft stood by during the night.

BUREAU FOR WOMEN

Secretary of Labor Wilson Thinks Well of Proposal.

[Special to The Evening Dispatch.]

Washington, May 19.—Secretary of Labor Wilson has promised to consider the proposition advanced by Mrs. Flora McD. Thompson to establish a women's labor bureau. The secretary thinks well of the idea, he told several callers to-day, and as soon as his department is straightened out he will give the matter his full attention. The new bureau, if created, would have to do with all occupations affecting

Woods Is Approved.
Washington, May 19.—Nomination of C. A. Woods, judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, as judge of the Fourth United States Judicial Circuit, and of E. K. Campbell as chief justice of the Court of Claims were favorably acted upon to-day by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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